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APPLICATION NO.	, FI	LING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/709,900	06/04/2004		Gary S. Strumolo 81093148 (FGT 1898 PA)		3899
28549	7590	11/16/2005		EXAMINER	
KEVIN G.	MIERZW	/A	CROSLAND, DONNIE L		
ARTZ & Al 28333 TEL		ROAD, SUITE 250	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
SOUTHFIE			2636		

DATE MAILED: 11/16/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	4)	
	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/709,900	STRUMOLO ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	DONNIE L. CROSLAND	2636
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	correspondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tin vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
Responsive to communication(s) filed on 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowar closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro	
Disposition of Claims		
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from consideration.	
Application Papers		
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner 10) The drawing(s) filed on 04 June 2005 is/are: a) Applicant may not request that any objection to the objected to examine the correction of the correction of the objected to by the Examiner 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner 12. **The Declaration** 13. **The Declaration** 14. **The Declaration** 15. **The Declaration** 16. **The Declaration** 17. **The Declaration** 18. **The Declaration** 19. **The Declaration** 19. **The Declaration** 10. **The Declaration** 11. **The Declaration** 12. **The Declaration** 13. **The Declaration** 14. **The Declaration** 15. **The Declaration** 16. **The Declaration** 16. **The Declaration** 17. **The Declaration** 17. **The Declaration** 18. **The Declaration** 19. **The Decl	☐ accepted or b)☑ objected to drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Section is required if the drawing(s) is ob	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the priorical statement. 	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati ity documents have been receive u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage
Attachment(s) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	

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DETAILED ACTION

Specification

The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because the abstract must be submitted on a separate page, see 37 CFR 1.52(b)(4). The current abstract includes the title. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: The specification including the claims and the abstract must be numbered consecutively starting with 1, see 37 CFR 1.52(b)(5).

Also, the numbering of the claims is improper. The characters "[c1]" etc. should be replace by -1- etc. in each instance.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.

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4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-10, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Faibish et al in view of Watanabe et al.

Faibish shows the warning system for a vehicle and provides electro magnetic sensors for providing collision alert signals.

Faibish fails to provide magneto-resistive sensors.

Watanabe shows the proximity of objects employing magneto resistive sensors MRE's, col. 2, lines 15-61.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to employ magneto resistive sensors for proximity determination in the warning system of Faibish because the use of magneto resistive sensors for determining proximity is taught by Watanabe.

Any advantages seen are those naturally expected due to the magneto resistive sensors.

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Patentability is not involved in the use of magneto resistive sensors in determining proximity.

The plural sensor recited is a duplication of parts and would not involve patentable invention since only duplication of function exists.

The recited vehicle bus is obvious over the bus extending from the processor 90 in figure 9 of Faibish.

With respect to claim 3, see steering angle sensor 10 in Faibish.

With respect to claims 4 and 5, see vehicle-warning interface 20 of Faibish.

Claim 6 involves duplication of parts and would not involve patentable invention.

Claims 7 and 8 involves location of well-known elements and such would not involve patentable invention.

The algorithms as recited in claims 9 and 10 involves the processing in computer 90, see figure 9 and related disclosure.

Claims 11-18 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Faibish and Watanabe as applied to claims 1 and 19 above, and further in view of Kwun.

Kwun shows the specific use of activating countermeasures 68-74 in figure 3.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to activate countermeasures in response to proximity detection in the Faibish as modified by Watanabe because the specific use of countermeasures in a proximity detection device is taught by Kwun.

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Any advantages seen are those naturally expected due to the use of countermeasures.

Filtering is achieved in figure 11 of Faibish.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Hainsworth et al and Steffens, Jr. et al are cited as showing related proximity sensors.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DONNIE L. CROSLAND whose telephone number is 571-272-2980. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri, 9:30a-6:00p.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, JEFFERY HOFSASS can be reached on 571-272-2981. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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PENNIE L. CROSLAND

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Primary Examiner Art Unit 2636

DLC 11-13-05